141 units, intermediate zone 173 units, and peripheral zone 142 units. The difference among regions is therefore small. In our study substantially larger portions of tumour, up to 10 mm², were used. These often incorporated different tumour zones and are therefore probably more representative of the tumour as a whole.

The findings presented by van Netten *et al* support our conclusions. At any given cellularity there was a considerable variation in the oestrogen receptor values. A similar picture is obtained by examination of the results in different regions. This would indeed suggest as we stated that there is "no single direct correlation between tumour cellularity and oestrogen receptor content".

BOOK REVIEWS

Opportunistic Mycoses of Man and other Animals. JMB Smith. (Pp 258; £30.) CAB International. 1989. ISBN 0-85198-638-2.

This book is an unillustrated compendium of mycotic diseases, with human and non-human infections given roughly equal prominence. It has a brief introduction about host defences against fungal infections. The varying immunodeficiency states are discussed in moderate detail with respect to individual infections.

The main sections are on candidiasis, cryptococcosis, aspergillosis, the phycomycoses, and "others" including the chromomycoses. A chapter on antifungal agents, and a pre-publication addendum (written in May 1989) complete the monograph. We should be grateful to Dr Smith for his accumulation of data. Thirty seven per cent of the pages in his book are references (which total over 1800). Clinical, diagnostic, therapeutic, and taxonomic aspects of the mycoses are well tabulated.

If I have any criticisms—and perhaps the second edition can take note—the naming of references in the text blocks its flow (try numbers instead); and there is a lack of subheadings to guide the reader through the paragraphs, though the index is good. I shall find it very useful for information on clinical mycology.

SB LUCAS

Morson and Dawson's Gastrointestinal Pathology. 3rd ed. BC Morson, IMP Dawson, DW Day, JR Jass, AB Price, GT Williams. (Pp 748; £95.) Blackwells. 1990. ISBN 0-632-01693-0.

It is 11 years since the publication of the last edition of this book. This decade has seen rapid advances in many aspects of gastrointestinal pathology. Many of the advances have been made by the team of St Mark's Old Boys who now join the senior authors in the production of this edition.

The format is familiar with descriptive sections corresponding to the topographical segments of the gut from oesophagus to anus. An additional section covers diseases of the peritoneum and there is an invaluable discussion which deals with technical methods and general principles of examining and reporting gastrointestinal specimens. Without good preparations much pathology is doomed to be mediocre and it is appropriate that this section is placed firmly at the front of the book.

Within each section the same systematic approach is followed—normal anatomy, embryology and developmental anomalies, inflammatory and non-neoplastic disorders, and neoplasms. The style is clear and succinct. It is remarkably uniform given that there are so many authors. The references are up to date and sufficient and include classic papers.

The standard of presentation of photographs and micrographs is up to the usual standard of the publishers, but the index in this edition is not so good as previously – try Paneth cells as a marker of its value.

So far so good. Clearly, those with old editions will want to replace them, but in this new Britain, what of market forces? There is a new competitor – Whitehead's multiauthor "Oesophageal and Gastrointestinal Pathology" and its format allows more chapters on functional aspects and pathophysiology of gastrointestinal disease. I find it hard to choose either in preference to the other. When gastrointestinal pathology makes up about one third of diagnostic biopsy specimens it would be remiss not to have both volumes as standards in the reporting room library.

Finally, the two senior authors have now retired. Their book is in good hands and they can look forward to the next edition.

G SLAVIN

Colour Atlas of Paediatric Haematology. 2nd ed. IM Hann, BD Lake, J Pritchard, J Lilleyman. (Pp 153; £60.) Oxford University Press. 1990. ISBN 0 19 216893 8.

This new edition of the atlas is very welcome. I am sure it will find its way into the collection of many general haematologists. The improvement in quality of reproduction of megaloblastic change, for example, is striking. The pictures of trypanosomes and borrelia are almost as good as the view down a microscope. The section on storage diseases is a valuable reference source. Well done for including a film of abetalipoproteinaemia (not included in another recently published atlas of haematology). All reviewers criticise some aspects of a book. The habit of calling chronic granulocytic leukaemia "adult type", presumably to help paediatricians distinguish it from the confusingly named juvenile chronic myeloid leukaemia, fails to highlight the relative frequency of the former. Finally

some photographs give the red cells a greenish hue—all taken by the same camera, since the foreign body in the optics leaves its "fingerprint" on them all. Minor carpings from a happy (re)viewer.

MM REID

Progress in Clinical Parasitology. Vol 1. Ed-in-Chief Tsieh Sun. (Pp 162; £42.) WW Norton & Co. Ltd. 1989. ISBN 0 9938607 23 5.

This slim volume comprises six reviews, written in 1987/8, on different parasites from various disciplinary viewpoints. From the strictly histopathological vantage, the well-illustrated account of the clinical pathology of onchocerciasis is the best, though much will be familiar to owners of the AFIP fascicles of 1976. The ultrastructure of *Cryptosporidium* in the human duodenum is beautifully depicted, while telling us, unfortunately, little of its pathogenesis. The chapter on schistosomiasis in China is mainly epidemiological, and the aetiological association with rectal (but not colonic) carcinoma is asserted. There is a succinct clinicopathological presentation on intestinal capillariasis (not to be confused histologically with strongyloidiasis) which may be more widespread than we initially thought. The other reviews are an excellent summary of the latent hypnozoite phase of relapsing human malaria; and (with an eye on future chemotherapies) a detailed account of the role of calcium/calmodulin functions in malarial parasites.

S LUCAS

Year Book of Pathology and Clinical Pathology. 1989. Ed KM Brinkhous. (Pp 377; £44.) Wolfe Medical Publications. 1989. ISBN 0 81511-244-0.

This book consists of a series of abstracts of recent scientific papers judged by the editors to be of interest to a general audience. Each abstract is followed by a paragraph or two prepared by one of the expert panel of editors commenting on the paper with regard to its importance and usually providing one or two key references to support their comments. In general, the editors who are all based at the University of North Carolina have done a good job. There is a clear policy of grouping papers of similar interest together and they have succeeded in providing useful comment and criticism.

It is interesting to observe how many of the papers received are dependent on one or other of the technological advances which have been made in recent years with molecular biology particularly in evidence, and yet there is still a place for high quality formal descriptive papers.

I was intrigued by the fact that within a day or so of encountering my first case of Alagille's syndrome (syndromic paucity of interlobular bile ducts) I was reading the abstract of a relevant article in the "Year Book of Pathology". Perhaps, surprisingly, there are only nine abstracts from papers dealing with AIDS. The papers reviewed were from late 1987 and early 1988 and for those topics which relate to one's own particular interests, the abstracts, and even the comments, tended to be out of date already. For those fields in which one is less knowledgeable the formula is useful. This style of book is perhaps of most value to those who wish to be aware of papers across a broad field of knowledge. I found the book difficult to read because it is so concentrated. I assume it is meant to be dipped into